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To Republican Editors. publican Editorial Association will be held at Lafayette, and every member is urged to attend this important meeting. The meeting for business will open at 8 p. m Thursday, July 30. Important subjects of vital interest to the press will be briefly discussed and acted upon. A second business meeting will be held on Friday morncitizens of Lafayette have provided excellent entertainment for the afternoon and evening of Thursday. Apply for transportation from your nearest connecting points with the following roads, to Lafayette, to the general passenger agents of the Monon the L. E. & W., the Wabash and the Big Four railroads. The party will leave Lafayette in Wagner palace sleepers for Toledo at midnight, arriving in Toledo at 8:55 a. m. Friday, via the Clover Leaf route. Steamer will await there for Put-in Bay. Toledo citizens will entertain the party in the evening, and all who desire can reach home Saturday night. Transportation will be furnished at Lafayette for the lake trip, and the expense will be very small. Much preparation has been made for this trip, and every member who can should take advantage of this outing. Do not fail to notify the secretary not later than Monday of your intentions in the matter, so that carriages, ears, etc., can be provided. On member and one member of his family is allowed transportation. Come and be with

Mr. William J. Bryan is not quite sure whether he is a Popucrat or a Demolist, but his trap is baited for all kinds of votes.

Salem, Ind., July 26.

J. A. KEMP, Secretary.

The action of the copulist convention yesterday shows that the party in this State is not as easily swallowed as was the national party at St. Louis.

The platform on which William J. Bryan is running and soliciting Populist support does not represent true Democracy any more than a red flag represents progress.

The New Albany Tribune says that Senator Turpie, in his speech in that city Saturday night, stated that the standard silver dollars are not full legal tender. If so he stated that which is not true.

The Republican party never appeared to greater advantage than it does to-day, when patriotic and conservative men of all classes, irrespective of politics, are looking to it as the keeper of the Nation's power and the only means of averting unspeak-

The idea is widely prevalent that the legal-tender quality of the silver dollar has been abolished or restricted. This is mistake. The standard silver dollar is full legal tender to any amount whatever, the same as gold, and subsidiary silver is legal tender to the amount of ten dollars.

s in the reflection that if they defeat the | families. While these instit les of sound money and good government are all rallied under one banner.

While William J. Bryan, the Democrat-Populist-free-silver candidate for President, is bowing and scraping to a dozen mobs and setting his tattered sail to catch the breezes from every quarter, Major Mc-Kinley stands on the Republican soundmoney platform, like a tower of strength, four square to all the winds that blow.

The conviction and sentence of Dr. Jameson and his associates in the Transvaal raid is a substantial triumph of British justice. The result falsifies the predictions of those who thought the trial would be a perfunctory proceeding, and, while the sentences are not very severe, they are sufficiently so to vindicate a principle and ought to be satisfactory to the Transvaal government.

Under free silver coinage a man could take to the mint silver bullion worth now \$1,000 in gold and have it coined, free of charge, into about 1,887 dollars, which about 53 cents apiece. As these dollars would be full legal tender the owner could payment of wages of his emwould make a ptle of money, but no subsequent holder or handler of the silver dollars would make anything.

"Recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a responsince the civil war. Then it was a struggle to preserve the government of the United States. Now it is a struggle to preserve the financial honor of the United States. Then it was a contest to save the Union. credit of that Union. Then section was buke the repudiation of obligations and the debasement of our currency."-William

never by debasing the currency or lowering the standard of national credit and honor. The times are hard now, but they might be much worse, and would be under free-silver coinage. During the last two or three years a great many wage-earners out of employment have been compelled to draw on their savings bank deposits for the support of their families. The money they have thus drawn out has been the equivalent of gold, every dollar with full purchasing power. Under free-silver coinage 2.00 | all our currency would be measured by the silver instead of the gold standard, and if workingmen checked on their savings they would be paid in 53-cent dollars. As these dollars would have but little more than half the purchasing power of a gold dollar they could not buy nearly as much, and thus farmers and other producers would suffer. But the farmer would suffer more directly, for while his products might in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these half the purchasing power of that which he now receives, and he would have to All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the lit is a great mistake to think that the process of getting to a silver basis would make it vastly worse.

WOOED BUT NOT WON.

Those Democratic managers who have been giving out that they would capture the Populist convention did not carry themselves so jauntily last night as they did when the delegates began to drift into town Monday afternoon. But they know more about the stuff of which Populists are made than they did. Those managers who are anything to get office are surprised to find The summer meeting of the Indiana Re- | a crowd of men who have positive convictions which they will not sacrifice, whatviews entertained by the rank and file of the Populists the Journal has no sympathy, because it believes them to be heresies, and very vicious heresies, but the devotion of these men to their beliefs challenges retheir organization and rush to the aid of ticket of their own, and doubtless will support it. They say, with a force of logic which they do not always observe in advocating their beliefs, that if the Democratic party of Indiana has been convinced that the doctrines of the Populists are sound let the Democratic party drop it name and join the Populists instead of ominating a ticket without consulting them and asking them to support it.

As for the Democratic managers in Indiana, they now know that they will not capture the 29,000 voters who voted the Populist ticket in 1894. They may get portion of them, but those Populists scattered throughout the State who were rep resented by a decided majority of the delegates in yesterday's convention will no vote the Democratic State ticket unless the tion which does not mean the annihilation of their peculiar creed. If the Populists adhere to their action in yesterday's convention the Democrats can expect little legislative and county tickets. Where there is a prospect of election the Democrats will show liberality only where Republican ascendency makes the election of an op position ticket impossible

THE LOSS TO FRATERNAL SOCIE- interest. On the contrary, its proceedings

If one thing more than another gives sol ties of this country it is the feature of in maintain in some form. If these organiza afford a certain amount of social culture the fact that their system of insurance encourages mutual helpfulnes and thrift warrants their existence. Thousands of families would have been left help less but for these beneficial social societies Many will be surprised to learn that no

ship of 2,017,347, who have a total of \$3,576, millions of dollars every year for the bene-There should be inspiration for Republic- | fit of their members or deceased members' Democratic-Populistic-free-silver combina- to all, it is a well-known fact that wage the party in this State. The history of polition this year they will defeat all the ites | earners and those who work for salaries | tics affords no parallel to the shameless

> 100 cents. That a limited number of men en- lowing gaged in silver mining and speculating in silver stocks may become millionaires, and even multi-millionaires, these two million small and thrifty savers are asked to supthem of half the money they have paid into these fraternal societies. At the present membership the average received by beneficiaries is about \$1,800. If we go to a silver basis these members will receive dollars worth the bullion in them in the market, now fifty-three cents, but always less than the value of the gold dollar or its equiva-

lent which they have paid in. societies are willing to make such a sacrifice to the greedy and grasping silver trust? If asked, man by man, each would protest conspiracy which will rob him of half hi

savings in a fraternal society.

SOME UNREDEEMED PROMISES. A leading feature of the Democratic presidential campaign in 1888 was an attack on the surplus in the treasury. The national platform of that year said: "The money now lying idle in the treasury, resulting from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than \$125,000,000, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than \$60,000,-000 annually." The accumulation of the surplus had not hurt anybody, and at that time and for years afterward the country, under Republican legislation, enjoyed great prosperity. During that campaign Democratic speakers and papers talked so much about the necessity of getting rid of the surplus that many persons came to believe | Democratic State convention of 1892 de-A few Republican farmers are found who again the surplus would be distributed pro are inclined to favor the free coinage of | rata among the people, just as some now silver because, as they say, "it could not | think silver dollars will be under free sil- | and legal-tender currency at par with each make matters worse." They are mistaken. | ver coinage. The party did not succeed other." This was in substantial accord This country has experienced hard times | that year, and the accumulating surplus | with the sound-money declaration of the | claimed for pure nickel, instead of the albefore and has recovered from them, but | was applied by a Republican administra- | national platform of that year, The parity | loy now used in five-cent pieces, is its | cut his own throat. No cause can be assigned. | and that gentleman savs that he was sur- | for the outrage.

tion to reduce the public debt, which portion of the Democratic party now pro-

form, the possession of the markets of the world, \$1.25 wheat and far better times than they had ever had before, provided they would restore the Democratic party in power. The gifted and many-tongued Turple, who presided over the Democratic

This convention means the immediate reduction of the ratio of tariff taxation and the readjustment of those ratios so that the public burdens shall not be imposed upon the daily necessities of men, but shall be borne in some degree by their wealth and ability to pay those liabilities. It means that the laborer, the mechanic, the miner, every man, shall possess and enjoy his own earnings, shall not be compelled by law to share them with the ruthless banditti of the tariff trusts and combines. It means the farmer, who has tilled his own acres year after year, shall no longer be compelled to share his crop with the favored and protected monopolist.

Hon. Claude Matthews, in accepting the nomination for Governor that year, 'said: We will attack the infamous measures of the Republican party in whole and in part. We will attack that fraudulent cry of reciprocity, as defined in their dictionary simply as protection to trusts and working up new and other fields for trust-protected goods. We will supplant it with a great world-wide reciprocity. We will whiten the seas with the sails of our own vessels and unfurl the flag of our country in the markets of the world.

This commercial millennium and a condition of universal prosperity was to be the result of Democratic success in 1892. The people were foolish enough to believe these rosy promises, and the party making them was once more intrusted with power. The result is history. The promised commercial millennium has not come. The sails of our ships have not whitened the seas in a new and larger reciprocity. Farmers have not had \$1.25 wheat. Labor has not been better paid. Trusts and "combines" have been more aggressive and rapacious than ever. In short, all the Democratic promises of 1892 have failed.

Now comes the same old party by its national convention and, taking the people and worship silver. It is no longer the distribution of the surplus, the lowering of taxes, the overthrow of trusts, the intromoney through the free and unlimited coinage of 53-cent dollars. This is their new receipt for bringing about the millenthe people to try them again. If the peo-

THE SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

Indianapolis will gladly entertain the who are likely to come can be comfortably provided for. Tomlinson Hall or English's equal to all demands. The fact that it will not be accompanied by a heterogeneous will be unimportant or regarded with slight will be significant and closely observed by will have no motive for being present. It will meet to transact business previously outlined, and will probably dispatch the

A PARTY WITHOUT PRINCIPLE.

cago platform and nominations, and it is especially true of the free-silver wing of abandonment of principle and repudiation benefit orders because they can save a few of platform declarations that the free-silver Democracy in general and the Indiana Among others who will be affected by Democracy in particular have been guilty what Mr. Bryan calls a cheap dollar, and of. To prove this it is only necessary to which he says some people call a dishon- compare their latest platform declarations est dollar, are these 2,017,347 members of the previous to this year with that on which secret orders who have been paying their they are now standing. The Democratic ssessments year after year in dollars worth | national platform of 1892 contained the fol-

The dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of egislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the qual power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

On this distinctly sound-money declaration the party nominated a sound-money man with the full knowledge that he was and for years had been opposed not only to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but to the continuance of silver coinage under any conditions whatever. Mr. Cleveland accepted the Democratic nomination on this platform in good faith, and was elected. He stands now where he stood then, but the party has changed front. Now it has discarded the idea that "both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value;" it has discarded the idea of international agreement; it has discarded the idea that the parity of the two metals or the debt-paying power of the two carded the idea that the welfare of the people demands a stable and unfluctuating standard of value. It now stands on platform which demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio which would destroy the parity of the metals expel gold from the country, flood the country with 53-cent dollars and precipi-

If the present position of the Democratic party in general is contemptible, that of the Indiana Democracy is doubly so. The kept in circulation a full and sufficient

of gold and silver and the equal purchasing and debt-paying power of all dollars was kept prominent. On this sound-money In 1892 the people were promised tariff re- platform Hon. Claude Matthews was nominated and elected Governor. Now he is trying to outdo the whole free-silver crowd in the violence of his demands for the free and unlimited coinage of 53-cent dollars. If there is any parallel in the history of American politics to this change of front and desertion of principle the Journal is not aware of it.

THE CHURCH IN SUMMER.

Chronic grumblers, who are frequently heard criticising the church because it runs in a groove and does not do its duty by the community in the way of offering counter attractions to the pleasures and temptations of the outside world, can find little room for their customary strictures when they contemplate the various "assemblies" and other semi-religious and semi-social gatherings now being held here and there throughout the State. Bethany, Acton, Pine lake, Rome City and Winona are the most notable of these conventions, though there are camp meetings less elaborate i arrangement held in various places in Indiana each season, which attract only local attention, and yet serve an important social purpose. For even camp meetings are modernized, and openly combine a share of wholesome pleasure and entertainment with the religious exercises. All these gatherings, large and small, are outgrowths of church work, and answer admirably the purpose intended-that of holding the attention of young people and keeping them under good influences even in their outings. For the young people like these summer assemblages, with their outof-door life, their simple diversions and the opportunities for acquiring various kinds of useful knowledge with the smallest degree of mental exertion-this exertion being reduced the further by the pleasure of studying with congenial companions. It is the companionship that attracts them most, doubtless, as it does at the regulation sum under less wholesome restrictions and in a more feverish atmosphere.

If a city church is closed for a few weeks rest, but have merely transferred their summer for personal comfort, and the they belong goes with them.

But a few brief weeks ago Mr. George Fred Williams was a pet of the Democratic in Massachusetts, but since he silver in a single night he finds none to

plays golf. The fact is an innocent one in itself, but it involves explanations, for there are vast numbers of the American people who never saw a game of golf, and almost as many, perhaps, who never heard of it. Indeed, it is doubtful if it has penetrated that considerable region of country west of the Allegheny mountains. They do not play golf in Indiana, at all events, and as the unaccustomed name may, to some ears, visions of playing cards will float through the unsophisticated but, high-principle Hoosier mind. If Mr. Hobart had gone to playing baseball all would be well; it might or even tennis, for these gentle and pleashere before the day of the bicycle. But out West they don't know golf, and it may be necessary for the campaign speakexplain its harmless character to any ques-

People who had grown a trifle weary of broadening of the conversational field. There are two subjects of discussion now. to bet that they are talking of their wheels. They are just as likely to be arguing the

Oh, by the way, can you give the names of the candidates for President and Vice President on the Prohibition ticket? And while you are about it, what is the ticket of the Nationalist party?

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. A Witty Answer.

The man who thinks that women have No lively gift of wit, Has never asked a girl to wed, And heard her answer "nit."

Highly in Enrnest. "Much free-silver sentiment way?" asked the tourist. "Much?" echoed Rubberneck Bill. "Much? W'y friend, it has got so that every time a feller has the jim-jams, instead of im-

aginin' snakes in his boots, he thinks his pockets is full of gold twenties." Much Too Smart. "I see you haven't your clerk any longer,"

"No," said the grocery-and-general-store man. "A woman came in and asked for a "And he told her she wanted a lid lifter?

"Nope. He handed her a pint of kerosene."

"They don't have the melons now that they did when you and I were young," said the landlady to the Cheerful Idiot, and the Cheerful Idiot, who always resents any remarks about his approaching middle age, said, sadly: "I guess they don't have the

same melons now, but I do think we have

SUBSTITUTE METAL FOR CENTS Director of the Mint Authorizes Experiments to Be Made.

WASHINGTON, July 28.-Experiments with pure nickel and aluminium as substitutes for the present nickel pieces will be made at the mints by order of Director

Preston during September or October. The objection to a change in any form of coin or notes is the disposition of the public to refuse the old forms and insist upon having the new. This would drive into the mints for recoinage \$14,000,000 in and \$7,500,000 in cents. The advantage

greater hardness, durability and distinct-The coinage of \$3,000,000 in standard silver dollars, which was recently ordered by Secretary Carlisle, will not interfere with other coinage work. The coinage of gold double eagles will be carried on during the coming fiscal year at Philadelphia, Pa., and San Francisco, Cal. The treasury is constantly receiving gold lifon from the mines, mostly at San

Francisco, and continuous coinage is required to prevent the accumulation of bulicn. Double eagles are coined for the most part, because they absorb more gold with less work on the part of the mints, and are preferred in most gold transactions. Subsidiary silver will be coined during the coming year at New Orleans and Philadelphia. The mints are having no difficulty at present in keeping pace with the demand. The most active pressure is for cents, whose coinage is limited to the mint at Philadelphia. They are being rapidly turned out, and it is believed at the mint bureau that the supply will keep pace with the demand. The coinage of standard silver dollars has only recently begun for the current fiscal year, and it will probably require the entire sum authorized by Secreary Carlisle to meet the demands for redemption purposes under his view of the

The redemption of Sherman notes in silver dollars has reached the amount of \$27,384,722, or more than the entire coinage under the Sherman law prior to 1893.

WILL MOVE ON HYMERA

MINERS FROM NINE TOWNS CAMPED LAST NIGHT AT STAR CITY.

This Morning May See Serious Trouble-Clinton Diggers Reported in a Prosperous Condition.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBURN, Ind. July 28.-To-night at o'clock the miners of Linton, Dugger, Farmsworth, Niggertown, Star City, Jacksonhill, Alum Cave, Shelburn and Currysville camped at Star City, and in the morning at 5 o'clock they start for Hymera to persuade the Hymera miners not to resume work. From information gathered from the leading miners, Manager Harder is quoted as saying that if the miners could induce Hymera miners to quit work he would resume work at the 60-cent scale Cave to-day. Star City, which suspended operation pend-Haute, resumed work Monday with a reen or twelve mining organizations is to in-

CLINTON MINERS PROSPEROUS. Condition the Result of Men Accepting the Fifty-Five-Cent Scale.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CLINTON, Ind., July 28 .- Mine No. 3, plant of the Indiana Bituminous Mining Company which has been idle the past three months, resumed yesterday and 150 men who have been in destitute circumstances and suffering for the necessaries of life went to work. The mine operators lost their contracts during the wage squabble in May, and although the miners, with few exceptions, have been ready to resume at 55 cents per ton, the operators have been unable to replace the contracts forfeited, and the idleness has been forced. The news that new contracts had been secured was hailed with delight both by the business men and the miners, who have ness. Notwithstanding the complicated situation of mining matters in other parts of the State, there is a fair measure of prosperity in the Clinton fields. The men are getting almost steady employment and are making good wages, considering the demoralized state of all other branches of labor and business. The pay rolls of the several mining companies aggregate about \$30,000 per month, a large portion of which finds its way into the tills of Clinton merchants. This state of affairs makes Clin-

Both the miners and operators here are working independently of the State Federation of United Mine Workers, and at the convention held at Terre Haute last May the Clinton men were practically read out of the organization. The situation regardng the wage scale is a peculiar one, and should the State organization succeed in its be induced to strike for an advance. There has been a perpetual effort the past two been successful, and while the strike on in this State the Grape Creek miners perators concede the 60 cents per ton the situation would be but little better, as the differential in the wage scale between Inole fer Indiana to compete in the Chicago markets. Besides the difference in the price of mining, the interstate-commerce oill gives Illinois an advantage of 3 cents per ton, which, when added to the difference in the regular freight rates, practically shuts the Hoosier State out of the Chi-

The operators claim that notwithstanding Indiana coal is far superior, they cannot overcome the difference between Illinois and Indiana in cost of production, and to accede to the present demands of the miners would not better the situation or give assurance of any mere work. They say they could sell some coal, but nothing like an amount sufficient to warrant them running their mines even on half time The 55-cent scale being paid at this place is based on the price in force at Grape Creek, Ill., which is the only direct competitien to the Clinton fields. It is an agreement entered into by the miners and operators which has brought about happy results to all parties concerned and kept thousands of dollars moving about Clinton where otherwise idleness and almost starvation would have prevailed.

The miners throughout other portions of the State are highly incensed at the Clintop men for working at less than the price demanded by the State organization, but tion of Clinton's competition in the coal markets and the needs of their families fully justifies their action in away from the federation and accepting wages which at least assure them a comfortable living. There are a few men here opposed to the action of the Clinton miners in accepting the terms of the operators. and after work was begun on the 55-cent scale these did all in their power to induce the men to quit. Failing to convince them that striking was better than working at even living wages, and that loyalty to the State organization was paramount to a man's loyalty to his wife and children they adopted abusive tactics. who had gone to work were called "rats." "blacklegs" and traitors, and one or two of them were assaulted. The men however, were determined to work, and little attention to their tormentors. The men who tried to make trouble saw after a time they were decidedly in the minority and their case was hopeless, gave up the fight and applied for work themselves. They had gone too far in their attempt to make trouble, and when they made application for work they were told they were not wanted. The operators been watching their movements, and they will shut down their mines now before they will give even a day's work. There are about thirty of these listed" miners, and as they are unable to find work any place at any price they are in almost destitute circumstances. A few years ago some of these men were the mos prosperous miners in the camp, and some of them are property owners. They are in the building and loan associations and have their homes almost paid for, but now as they are out of employment meet monthly payments, and unless they succeed in finding employment outside the mines they may lose their homes. Most all the victimized men are either Democrats or Populists-advocates of free silver, and attribute their condition to the money system rather than their zeal to have the wages they demand. The most friendly feeling exists between the men who are at work and the operators, who say they will advance the price of mining fust as soon as there is an advance in the price at Grape Creek. The operators here say they will aid their men in any effort to induce the Grape Creek men to demand an

Wife Murder and Suicide.

MUST GO DR. JIM AND HIS ARISTO CRATIC TRANSVAAL RAIDERS.

Their Trial Was Made a Social Lor don Function Until the Jury's Verdict Was Rendered.

SOCIALISTS STILL WRANGLE

ANOTHER STORMY SESSION AT IN TERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

After a Hard Fight a New York Delegate Is Given a Seat in the London Convention.

LONDON, July 28.-Dr. Jameson and his brother raiders were found guilty to-day of the charge of violating the foreign enlistment act, the jury returned a verdict in less than an hour after it had retired. Dr. Jameson, the chief raider, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, without labor, Major Sir John Willoughby was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, Major R. White was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment, and Capt. Henry F. Coventry, Col. R. Grey and Col. H. F. ted to be present at the debate. After sev-White were sentenced to five months' im-

son and his associates was never so large as to-day, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. The opening part of Lord Russell's summing up, however, and his two hours' recapitulation of the evidence, was tiresome, and even Dr. Jameson and the other defendants dozed at times. Sir Edward Clarke alone the jury, composed with two exceptions of elderly men, there was no doubting that it on the ground that the latter was bored. The ladies, of whom there were a great number in the court room, fanned themselves wearily while trying to catch glimpses of the defendants. The latter, while the jury was out, retired to the tea room, where they held a reception of their acquaintances and relatives, all duce all miners working below the 60-cent scale to cease until difference is adjusted. whom had high hopes of acquittal.

The jury, after having retired at about 4:30 o'clock, returned at about 5:24 o'clock, and the defendants were hastily summoned to take their places. The judges came affirmative answer to all the questions which had been put to them by the Chief Justice, but they added a rider to the effect that the disturbances at Jonhannes-

burg were provocative. Lord Russell then directed that their answers were equivalent to a verdict of guilty. The foreman said that they were not unanimous on that point, but his Lordship consulted together for about three minutes and rendered a verdict of guilty. Dr. Jameson and his codefendants were apparently unmoved. Sir Edward Clarke asked the court's disposition to move for a new trial. When the judges returned Sir Edward Clarke said that, in view of the

verdict rendered, the defendants refused to sentence Lord Russell said that the verdict man would be able to disregard. All the defendants, he added, were men of position intelligence holding positions gravest consequences, including death to ences of their crime no one was yet able to foresee. Continuing, the Lord Chief Justice said that, although they all took part in the raid, the court must distinguish between them in the punishment awarded for their guilt. His Lordship then passed sentence upon the prisoners as announced

Dr. Jameson looked up proudly when the defendants stared hard at the Lord Chief Justice. Very soon after the sentencing formalities had been completed the wardens of Holloway Prison appeared and took was the bitterest moment of all for the raiders, as up to that time they had been treated with the greatest courtesy, had, in fact, been made neroes of to a certain degree. But, when the elbows of the prison wardens touched those of the arisocratic freebooters, they seemed to realize strong arm of the vaal fiasco, and that, come what may in the shape of easy treatment in prison, they were convicts in the eyes of the law and in the eyes of society, to say nothing of the must now take action looking to depriving the prisoners of their commi

Then was enacted the last chapter in the trial of Dr. "Jim" and his associates. The ourt was ordered cleared, the audience filed slowly out into the streets, and the prisoners were escorted to Holloway Pris-There was absolutely no demonstrawere taken away, or outside of it when they were escorted to jail.

Lord Russell's remarks were distinctly hostile to the defendants in summing up the case to-day. He began by pointing out that none of the essential facts in the case against the prisoners had been contested. and that there was no doubt in regard to their having taken part in or abetting the proceedings at Pitsani and Mafeking where the invading forces were mustered preparatory to entering the Transvaal. It was entirely unimportant, in the opinior of Lord Russell, whether the foreign-enlistment act had been proclaimed at the places named in 1895. There was doubt, he said. that the expedition was of a military charcter, and whether it was to overthrow the Transvaal government or to force a hange of the laws in the republic in the interests of others, it was equally an exedition against a friendly state. Lord Russell throughout summed up most adversely to the raiders, and concluded with submitting to the jury a series of quesons difficult to answer any way but affirmatively.

The sentences imposed upon Dr. Jameson discussed in the lobbies of Parliament tonight. Contrary to the feeling manifested by the fair spectators and sympathizing friends in the court room to-day, the sentences were lighter than were expected by men in Parliament. It was recognized, however, that the sentences are more serious for the military prisoners than the mere terms fixed for their imprisonment, since it is expected that they will be cashiered.

How London Views the Situation. LONDON, July 28.-In commenting upon the sentence passed upon Dr. Jameson and his associates the Graphic approves the verdict and expresses the belief that after the parliamentary committee has inquired into the raid the crown will find

it desirable to reduce the sentence.

gence and excessive vigor. An editorial in the Times says: "The conclusion will commend itself to the general judgment of the country. The sentences vindicate the law without the ap-

The Daily Telegraph considers that the

court has found a medium between indul-

pearance of vindictiveness. Of the probable future action with regard to Cecil Rhodes the Times says: Mr. Hawksley, solicitor for British chartered South Africa company, writes us to-day that Cecil Rhodes is prepared to surrender for trial whenever the government reruires it. This assurance will not caus surprise since Mr. Rhodes has practically no option in the matter. But it is doubtful whether the enlistment act, even as expounded by Baron Russell (the Lord Chief Justice and be successfully invoked to compe Mr. Rhodes to share his friend's punishment. Mr. Chamberlain moves to-morrow for a committee to inquire into the adminis tration of Rhodesia, and an important disempowered to review every part of the chartered company's transactions. The lobby correspondent of the Chronicle says of the sentences: "As Dr. Jameson was leaving the courtroom many in the

crowd tried to grasp his hands and shout-

ed: 'God bless you, sir.' The Chronicle also has an interview with Dr. Jameson

prised at the leniency of the senten after Baron Russell's summing up. He said further that he and his friends had all deided to return to Africa as soon as their sentences had expired.

AXARCHISTS KEEP UP THE FIGHT After Being Thrown Out of the London Socialist Congress.

LONDON, July 28.-The international Socialist and Trades' Union congress resumed its session to-day at St. Martin's Town Hall with Herr Singer, the wellknown German Socialist and member of the Reichstag, presiding. The credentials of all the delegates who presented themselves for admission were closely scrutinized at the door and several were rejected. The English section which cantrolled the preliminary business, decided by 223 to 104 to exclude Anarchists. This action no sooner became known to the Anarchists outside than they became furious with rage, and after fierce remarks from their leaders, they made a combined rush for the doors of the hall, overturned the doorkeeper and poured into the galleries in spite of all opposition. This caused a repetition of the exciting and stormy scenes of yesterday. Tom Mann and James Kier Hardie, the English labor leaders, spoke in favor of at least admitting Herr Hyndman. Their remarks were wildly applauded by the Anarchists.

Other English labor leaders made speeches against admitting the Anarchists. This brought forth a storm of disapproval from the latter, during which many angry words were exchanged among the foreigners, who could hardly be prevented by the police from engaging in a general free tight. Eventually orders were given to put out the disturbers of the peace and this being done to some extent, order was re-stored. After further speeches for end against the admission of Anarchists, it was agreed that properly accredited Anarchists, including Louise Michel, should be permiteral hours of additional discussion the congress, voting by nationalities, upheld the Zurich resolution by 181/2 to 21/2, the effect The attendance at the trial of Dr. Jame- of which is to exclude Anarchists from the

During the voting there was another scene of the greatest excitement. Fierca shouting and velling, mingled with scuffling, prevailed among the foreigners and probaly served as much as anything else to harden the hearts of the Englishmen against admitting the Anarchists to the international Socialist and Trades con-

When the congress assembled after from the New York Hack-owners' U the middleman class. The delegate protested against this treatment. the assemblage that he had come 3,500 i to vote and claiming that the me New York Hack-owners' Union the were workingmen, as they drove their own He also threatened to go back United States and tell the people how he had been treated. After further discussion it was decided amid cheers to admit this delegate and the congress again adjourne amid disorder arising from the whether M. Jaures Milleraud and the French Socialists, should be ing that the men mentioned did not represent the French peasantry and they ceeded in making a speech, during which he tried to prove to the delegates that he was about to be taken when there was uproar and a French woman nounted a table and commenced a flery Her remarks, however, wer naudible amid the general din cau the series of repeated disputes which has Finally Herr Singer, the chairman, after strenuous endeavors to restore order, ad-

journed the congress in disgust. Tschigorin Defeats Lasker. NUREMBERG, July 28.-The round of the international chess results being as follows: Schallopp beat Showalter in a Petroff defense after sixtyfour moves; Moroczi and Teichmann drew a Ruy Lopez after fifty-seven Marco beat Blackburne in a counter cen-Schletcher and Charouck drew a P. ning after sixty-nine moves. Tse fifty-six moves; Schiffer and Steinitz dem knights' game after queen's gambit after sixty-one moves; Albin and Janowski drew a Ruy Lopez after sixty-four moves; Walbrodt beats Porges

in a French defense after forty-six moves. Winawer had a bye. A Wreath from H. R. H. LONDON. July 28.-The funeral of Mrs. Manlon Sands, a niece of Governor Morton, of New York, and daughter of the late Hart Pence, of New York, who died at her residence n this city on Friday last, took to-day at St. George's Chapel. resent were sir William Verand Lady Harcourt, Lords owlin and Glenask, Sir Philip British embassador to Turkey, dames Curson and Donalds an Lady Lillian Weymiss, in addition to the leading Americans in London. Archdeacon of London officiated. coffin was covered with wreaths, inclu

from the Prince and Princess Dr. Abbott for Arbitration. BERNE, July 28 .- The Grindelwald Conerence opened here to-day with a long address by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, on the subject of "Anglo-Amer-

ican Arbitration." Dr. Abbott earnestly urged the formation that the leaders of pub., c opinion in Amerample of substituting law for war, and reason for brute force, and the time for this was ripe. Dr. Gioson, the president of the Free Church Congress, warmly supported the position of Dr. Abbott.

German Cruiser Goes Down. CHEE FOO. July 28 .- The German thirdclass cruiser Iltis was lost in a typhoon on July 23 ten miles northward of the Shan Tung promontory, which is about seventyfive miles southeast of here. Ten of the men were saved. All of the others, including the officers, perished. The litis was a small cruiser of 489 tons displacement, with two ten-and-one-half centimeter guns and two light guns. She was launched in 1878 having cost about \$138,000. The number of men on board is unknown.

Peruvian Congress Opens. LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., July 28. -The Peruvian Congress was opened today and President Pierola sent in his first annual message.

EXCLUSIVE USE OF STREETS

Denied by Michigan Supreme Court to Street-Car Company.

DETROIT, July 28 .- The franchise of the Detroit railway was to-day held valid by a decision of the Supreme Court denying the right of the Detroit Citizens' Street-railroad Company to the exclusive use of the streets of this city, as claimed under an old ordinance.

FOR JACKSON'S NEW TRIAL. Specific Errors Charged in the Papers

Filed Yesterday. FRANKFORT, Ky., July 28.-The papers in the case of Scott Jackson, convicted of the murder of Pearl Bryan near Fort Thomas, Ky., were filed to-day in the Court of Appeals. The court is asked to grant a new trial on the ground of specified

Requiem Mass for Ninety Miners. WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 28.-A reouls of the entombed men in the Twin ine, at Pittston, was celebrated in St. Mary's Church, Upper Pittston, to-day. Greve, pastor, was celebrant Bishops O'Hara and Hoban and about wenty priests were in attendance, Bishor Hoban preached the funeral sermon at Bishop O'Hara gave the final absolution.

Single Taxers in Jail. DOVER, Del., July 28.-One more single tax advocate, P. F. O'Hara, of Wiln on, was lodged in jail to-night, wh twelve companions have been suffering with intense heat. One has malarial fever. A. H. Stephenson, president of the ciety, in jall here, says he will spend last penny to make the town of Dover pay